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Applicant: Daisan Industrial Co., Ltd.

Title: ** sarcosine* MICROBICIDAL LUBRICANT

** carboxylated amine*

** phosphate ester*

EMULSION

Title of

Claims:

1. A composition comprising (A) one or more anionic surfactants of the group of the following (1), (2) and (3) and (B) a microbicidal ampholytic surfactant:

(1) $R-CO-NR'-(CH_2)_mCOOM$

(2) $R-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_n(CH_2)_mCOOM$

(3) $[R-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_n]_m-PO-(OM)_3-m$

where R represents a C8 to C20 alkyl group or alkenyl group;

R1 represents a C1 to C4 alkyl group;

n represents an integer of from 1 to 8;

m represents an integer of from 1 to 2; and

M represents a hydrogen, an alkali metal, an amine or an alkanolamine.

2. A microbicidal lubricant as claimed in claim 1, in which the proportion of the component (A) is not more than 50 % by weight to the total weight of (A) and (B).

Detailed Explanation of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a microbicidal lubricant which is used as a lubricant for a bottle conveyer for the step of bottling or canning milk, beer, sake, beverage and the like.

Prior Art:

In the step of bottling or canning milk, beer, sake, beverage and the like, a bottle conveyer is used for conveying bottles and cans. Since the bottle conveyer of the kind is continuously run by an automatic controlling system, only the bottle conveyer would be continuously run as it is even when the flow of bottles and cans is

stopped. In the case, therefore, it is necessary that the kinetic friction factor between the surface of the bottle conveyer and the bottles or cans thereon is lowered. In addition, in order that the bottles or cans as transferred from a washing machine are directly put on a bottle conveyer, the surface of the bottle conveyer is needed to have a suitable static friction factor.

As a lubricant which satisfies the necessities, one consisting essentially of a higher fatty acid soap has heretofore been known. For instance, there is a 1/100 to 1/200 lubricant solution consisting essentially of potassium palm acid soap, amine oleic acid soap or the like, and the solution is applied to the surface of a bottle conveyer.

Problems to be Solved by the Invention:

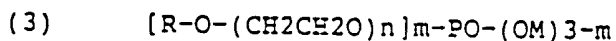
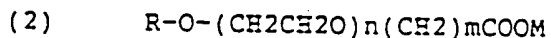
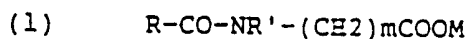
However, the above-mentioned known lubricant does not have a microbicidal capacity, though having a lubricative capacity of satisfying the above-mentioned requirements. Therefore, when it is applied to a bottle conveyer, it is inevitable that the surface of the conveyer is contaminated with microorganisms so that the bottles or cans on the conveyer are also contaminated with them.

Under the situation, the object of the present invention is to provide a microbicidal lubricant having a

lubricative capacity of satisfying the above-mentioned requirements and also having a microbicidal capacity, which lubricant is free from the above-mentioned drawbacks of the conventional lubricants to be provided by the prior art.

Means for Solving the Problems:

In order to attain the above-mentioned object, the present invention provides a microbicidal lubricant comprising (A) one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of the following general formulae (1), (2) and (3) and (B) a microbicidal ampholytic surfactant:



where R represents a C8 to C20 alkyl group or alkenyl group;

R₁ represents a C1 to C4 alkyl group;

n represents an integer of from 1 to 8;

m represents an integer of from 1 to 2; and

M represents a hydrogen, an alkali metal, an amine or an alkanolamine.

Of the above-mentioned component (A), examples of the compound of formula (1) are oleoylsarcosine, capryloylsarcosine, N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine, oleylalanine, linoylsarcosine and the like, as well as their alkali

metal salts, amine salts and alkanolamine salts; example of the compound of formula (2) are sodium oxyethylene-oleoylether-acetate, triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate, polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid, sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-acetate, potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-propionate, sodium oxyethylene-eicosylether-acetate and the like; and examples of the compound of formula (3) are triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate, morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate, sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate, amine di(oxyethylene laurylether)-phosphate and the like.

Specific examples of the microbicidal ampholytic surfactant of the above-mentioned component (B) are alkyl di(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochlorides (e.g., Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.), sodium alkylaminoethylalanines (e.g., Ripomin LA, product of Lion Co.), sodium alkylaminoalanines (e.g., Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.) and the like.

The number of the carbon atoms of constituting the alkyl group in these compounds is not specifically defined. Especially preferred as the alkyl group is a long chain alkyl group having about 12 carbon atoms.

The ratio of (A) to (B) in the lubricant is not specifically defined. The proportion of (A) may be not

more than 50 % by weight, preferably not more than 30 % by weight, to the total weight of (A) and (B). If the lubricant contains only the component (A), it may have a lubricative capacity but has no microbicidal capacity. If it contains only the component (B), it may have a microbicidal capacity but its lubricative capacity is poor.

The microbicidal lubricant of the present invention may optionally contain a plasticizer, a defoaming agent and others. It may be diluted with water to suitable dilutions, which may be applied to the surface of a bottle conveyer.

Effect of the Invention:

The above-mentioned microbicidal lubricant of the present invention has a lubricative capacity derived from the component (A) and has a microbicidal capacity derived from the component (B). Therefore, it has both the lubricative capacity and the microbicidal capacity derived from them. In addition, by varying the ratio of (A) to (B) in the lubricant, the strength of the lubricative capacity and that of the microbicidal capacity may well be varied.

Examples:

Samples Nos. 1 to 37 each having the composition as indicated in Table 1 below were prepared in the form of

aqueous 10 %, as their pure contents, solutions, and these samples were used as test samples. Samples Nos. 38 to 45 of the same table were used directly as test samples, without being diluted. The test samples were subjected to a test for testing the microbicidal capacity and to a test for testing the lubricative capacity. The test results obtained are shown in Table 2 below. The tests of testing the microbicidal capacity and the lubricative capacity were carried out each in the manner mentioned below.

Test of Microbicidal Capacity:

In accordance with the test guidelines of the Food Sanitation Act, each of the test samples of Table 1 was diluted with a sterilized water to a determined dilution. Various test microorganisms were mixed with the dilutions for 2 minutes and 30 seconds at 25°C, and one platinum loop of each of the mixtures was inoculated in a liquid medium and incubated at 37°C for 48 hours whereupon the propagation, if any, of the microorganisms with each test sample was checked.

The test results are shown in Table 2, in which "+" indicates that the test microorganisms propagated and "-" indicates that they did not.

Test of Lubricative Capacity:

① Test Conveyor Condition:

Conveyor Speed: 60 to 150 cm/sec.

Test Bottles: two large-size beer bottles, each having a weight of 2490 g.

② Test Method:

Test bottles were put on a stainless steel conveyer plate, and a diluted solution (1/100 or 1/200) of the test sample was applied to the conveyer plate at a rate of 100 ml/min. After 10 minutes, the friction factor of the conveyer plate was measured.

Friction Factor (μ)

= [tensile resistance value (g) of spring balance]/[weight (g) of bottle filled with glass]

The evaluation of the lubricative capacity is as follows:

Evaluation	μ	
A	0.12 or less	Extremely lubricative.
B	up to 0.14	Lubricative with no problem.
C	up to 0.16	Somewhat insufficiently lubricative.
D	more than 0.16	Not lubricative.

Table 1 (parts by weight as pure contents)

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Formula (1)									
Triethanolamine oleoylsarcosine		100	70	50	40	30	25	5	1
Sodium capryloylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine									
Sodium oleylalanine									
Sodium linoloylsarcosine									
Comparative Substance									
Potassium eicosanoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-pentylglycine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-methylaminobutyrate									
Formula (2)									
Sodium oxyethylene-oleyether-acetate									
Triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-acetate									
Potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-propionate									
Sodium oxyethylene-eicosylether-acetate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-docosylether-acetate									

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:9)-laurylether-acetate									
Sodium oxyethylene-laurylether-butyrate									
Formula (3)									
Triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate									
Morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate									
Amine di(oxyethylene-laurylether)-phosphate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-hexylether-phosphate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:9)-butylether-phosphoric acid									
Tri(oxyethylene-butylether)-phosphoric acid									
Component (B)	100		30	50	60	70	75	95	99
Alkyldi(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochloride (Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.)									
Sodium alkylaminoethylalanine (Ripomin LA, product of Lion Co.)									
Sodium alkylaminoalanine (Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.)									
Other Substance									
Anionic lubricant (Slider 905, product by Daisan Industrial Co.)									
10 % potassium palm acid soap									
20 % amine oleate soap									
10 % solid sodium soap									

Table 1 - continued

Sample No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Formula (1)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Triethanolamine oleoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine									
Sodium oleylalanine									
Sodium linolylsarcosine									
Comparative Substance									
Potassium eicosanoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-pentylglycine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-methylaminobutyrate									
Formula (2)									
Sodium oxyethylene-oleylether-acetate									
Triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-propionate									
Potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-acetate									
Sodium oxyethylene-cicosylether-acetate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-docosylether-acetate									

Sample No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:9)-laurylether-acetate Sodium oxyethylene-laurylether-butyrate									
Formula (3) Triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate Morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate Amine di(oxyethylene-laurylether)-phosphate									
Comparative Substance Sodium oxyethylene-hexylether-phosphate Polyoxyethylene(n:9)-butylether-phosphoric acid Tri(oxyethylene-butylether)-phosphoric acid									
Component (B) Alkylidi(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochloride (Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.) Sodium alkylaminoethylalanine (Itipomin I.A., product of Lion Co.) Sodium alkylaminoalanine (Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Other Substance Anionic lubricant (Slider 905, product by Daisan Industrial Co.) 10 % potassium palm acid soap 20 % amine oleate soap 10 % solid sodium soap									

Table 1 - continued

Sample No.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Formula (1)									
Triethanolamine oleoylsarcosine									
Sodium capryloylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine									
Sodium oleylalanine									
Sodium linoloylsarcosine									
Comparative Substance									
Potassium eicosanoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-pentylglycine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-methylaminobutyrate									
Formula (2)	20	20	20	20	20	20			
Sodium oxyethylene-oleyether-acetate									
Triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-acetate									
Potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-propionate									
Sodium oxyethylene-eicosylether-acetate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-docosylether-acetate							20		

Sample No.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:9)-laurylether-acetate								20	
Sodium oxyethylene-laurylether-butyrate									20
Formula (3)									
Triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate									
Morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate									
Amine di(oxyethylene-laurylether)-phosphate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-hexylether-phosphate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:9)-butylether-phosphoric acid									
Tri(oxyethylene-butyether)-phosphoric acid									
Component (B)									
Alkylidi(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochloride (Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Sodium alkylaminoethylalanine (Ripomin LA, product of Lion Co.)									
Sodium alkylaminoalanine (Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.)									
Other Substance									
Anionic lubricant (Slider 905, product by Daisan Industrial Co.)									
10 % potassium palm acid soap									
20 % amine oleate soap									
10 % solid sodium soap									

Table 1 - continued

Sample No.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Formula (1)									
Triethanolamine oleoylsarcosine									
Sodium capryloylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine									
Sodium oleylalanine									
Sodium linoloylsarcosine									
Comparative Substance									
Potassium eicosanoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-pentylglycine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-methylaminobutyrate									
Formula (2)								10	
Sodium oxyethylene-oleylether-acetate									
Triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-acetate									
Potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-propionate									
Sodium oxyethylene-eicosylether-acetate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-docosylether-acetate									

Sample No.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:9)-laurylether-acetate									
Sodium oxyethylene-laurylether-butyrate									
Formula (3)									
Triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate	20	20	20	20					10
Morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate									
Amine di(oxyethylene-laurylether)-phosphate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-hexylether-phosphate					20				
Polyoxyethylene(n:9)-butylether-phosphoric acid						20	20		
Tri(oxyethylene-butylother)-phosphoric acid									
Component (1)									
Alkyldi(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochloride (Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Sodium alkylaminoethylalanine (Ripomin LA, product of Lion Co.)									
Sodium alkylaminoalanine (Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.)									
Other Substance									
Anionic lubricant (Slider 905, product by Daisan Industrial Co.)									
10 % potassium palm acid soap									
20 % amine oleate soap									
10 % solid sodium soap									

Table 1 - continued

Sample No.	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Formula (1)									
Triethanolamine oleoylsarcosine									
Sodium capryloylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-butylglycine									
Sodium oleylalanine									
Sodium linoloylsarcosine									
Comparative Substance									
Potassium eicosanoylsarcosine									
Sodium caprylsarcosine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-pentylglycine									
Sodium N-oleoyl-N-methylaminobutyrate									
Formula (2)	10								
Sodium oxyethylene-oleylether-acetate									
Triethanolamine oxyethylene-caprylether-acetate									
Polyoxyethylene(n:4)-laurylether-acetic acid									
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:2)-laurylether-acetate									
Potassium oxyethylene-laurylether-propionate									
Sodium oxyethylene-eicosylether-acetate									
Comparative Substance									
Sodium oxyethylene-docosylether-acetate									

Sample No.	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:9)-laurylether-acetate Sodium oxyethylene-laurylether-butyrate									
Formula (3) Triethylamine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-stearylether-phosphate Morpholine polyoxyethylene(n:2)-caprylether-phosphate Sodium polyoxyethylene(n:8)-laurylether-phosphate Amine di(oxyethylene-laurylether)-phosphate	10								
Comparative Substance Sodium oxyethylene-hexylether-phosphate Polyoxyethylene(n:9)-butylether-phosphoric acid Tri(oxyethylene-butylother)-phosphoric acid									
Component (B) Alkyl di(aminoethyl)glycine hydrochloride (Rebon S, product of Sanyo Chemical Co.) Sodium alkylaminoethylalanine (Ripomin I.A, product of Lion Co.) Sodium alkylaminoalanine (Clink PA-12, product of Yoshimura Oil Chemical Co.)	80					10	10	10	10
Other Substance Anionic lubricant (Slider 905, product by Daisan Industrial Co.) 10 % potassium palm acid soap 20 % amine oleate soap 10 % solid sodium soap		100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90

Table 2

	Dilution with Water	Sample No.												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Escherichia coli	1/200	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staphylococcus aureus	1/400	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1/200	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubricative Capacity	1/100	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A
Lubricative Capacity	1/200	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	A
														D

Table 2 - continued

	Dilution with Water	Sample No.														
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Escherichia coli	1/200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staphylococcus aureus	1/400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1/200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubricative Capacity	1/100	C	D	D	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	D	C	A	A	A
Lubricative Capacity	1/200	D	D	D	B	B	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	B	B	A

Table 2 - continued

		Sample No.														
	Dilution with Water	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Escherichia coli	1/200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Staphylococcus aureus	1/400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1/200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lubricative Capacity	1/100	A	D	C	D	A	A	A	D	D	D	C	B	B	B	B
Lubricative Capacity	1/200	A	D	D	D	A	A	B	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C

As is obvious from Tables 1 and 2 above, it is understood that Samples Nos. 4 to 8, Nos. 19 to 24, Nos. 28 to 31 and Nos. 35 to 37 of the present invention each containing both the component (A) of formula (1), (2) or (3) and the component (B) have higher microbicidal capacity and lubricative capacity than the other samples.

Advantage of the Invention:

As mentioned above, the lubricant of the present invention has a good lubricative capacity and also has a good microbicidal capacity and it is the most suitable one for application to the surface of a bottle conveyer.